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【課題】 室港においても高温においても高強度を有し 、高温における耐酸化性が良好な酸化物機能を得ること [Applicant Code] 591112625

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(57) [Abstract]

[Problem] It possesses high strength regarding room temperature, and regarding high temperatureobtain oxide fiber where oxidation resistance in high temperature is satisfactory.

【解決手段】 Ln(Lnix少なくとも一種の希土類金属元素)、A(AiA)、Cr、Fa 及びGa からなる料から選択される少なくとも一種の元素)及びGa からの 検えされる海線液を回転ロールに接触させて冷却し、総線状に凝固させて製造されるLn、A、及びGa から構成される機能を $700 \sim 1700$  でか加熱することにより製造される。結晶質の $Ln_3$   $A_5$   $O_{12}$  相、結晶質のLn A 及びGa を設める。 は 最近の  $A_2$   $A_3$  で  $A_4$  を  $A_5$   $A_5$   $A_5$   $A_6$   $A_6$   $A_6$   $A_6$   $A_7$   $A_8$   $A_8$ 

#### 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 Ln(Lnは少なくとも一種の毛土塩金属元素)、A(AはAI、Cr、Fe及びGaからなる群から選択される少なくとも一種の元素)及び口から結構だされる溶融液を回転ロールに接触させて冷却し、始線状に凝固させて製造されるLn、A、及び口から構成される機能を700~1700で加熱することにより製造される、結晶質のLn3A6012相、結晶質のLnAA3相及び結晶質のA2O3相からなお許から選択される少なくとも一種の結晶質相と、Ln、A及び口がられる非品質相から様成される高強度発機機能。

【請求項2】 AがAI及び/又はCrである請求項1 記載の高強度無機雑姓。

【請求項3】 結晶質格が繊維中に均一に分散して存在し、かつその粒子径が揃っていることを特徴とする請求項1又は2記載の高強度無機繊維。

【請求項4】 ・ 希土類金具元素が、Er、Yb、Dy、Y、Gd、La、Sm、Ca、Pr、Nd、Eu、Tb、Ho、Tm及びLuからなる群から選択される少なくとも一種の元素であることを特徴とする請求項1~3に記載の高強度無機機能。

【請求項6】 ・ 希土類会属元素が、Er、Yb及びDyからなる群から選択される少なくとも一種の元素であることを特徴とする請求項4に配載の高強度無機論戦。

#### 【発明の詳細な説明】

[Means of Solution] Ln (As for Ln rare earth metal element of at least one kind), Contacting roll, it cools molten liquid which is formed from the A (As for A is selected from group which consists of the Al, Cr, Fe and Ga element of at least one kind which) and O, solidification doing in fine line, it is produced Ln, A, high strength inorganic fiber which is formed from amorphous phase which is formed from theelement of at least two kinds which is selected from crystalline phase of at least one kind which is selected from group which is produced by heating fiberwhich is formed from and O with 700 to 1700 °C, consists of crystalline Ln3 As O12 phase, crystalline L nA O3 phase and crystalline A2 O3 phase and group which consists of Ln, A and O.

#### [Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] Ln (As for Ln rare earth metal element of at least one kind), Contacting roll, it cools molten liquid which is formed from the A (As for A is selected from group which consists of the Al, Cr, Fe and Ga element of at least one kind which) an O, solidification doing in fine line, it is produced Ln, A, high strength inorganic fiber which is formed from amorphous phase which is formed from theelement of at least two kinds which is selected from crystalline phase of at least one kind which is selected from group which is produced by heating fiberwhich is formed from and O with 700 to 1700 °C, consists of crystalline Ln3 A3 O12 phase, crystalline L nA O3 phase and crystalline A2 O3 phase and group which consists of Ln, A and O.

[Claim 2] High strength inorganic fiber which is stated in Claim 1 where A is Al and/or Cr.

[Claim 3] Crystalline phase dispersing to uniform in fiber, it exists, high strength inorganic fiber which is stated in Claim 1 or 2 which designates that at same timethe particle diameter has been even as feature.

[Claim 4] Rare earth metal element, high strength inorganic fit er which is stated in Claim 1 to 3 which designates that it is a element of at least one kind which is selected from group which consists of Er, Yb, Dy, Y, Gd, La, Sm, Ce, Pr, Nd, Eu, Tb, Ho, T and Lu as feature.

[Claim 5] Rare earth metal element, high strength inorganic fit er which is stated in Claim 4 which designates that it is a element of at least one kind which is selected from group which consists of Er, Yb and Dy as feature.

[Description of the Invention]

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[0001]

【受明の属する技術分野】本美明は、新熱材。フィルタ 材またはプラステック、金銭、セラミックス、コンクリ ート等の強化材等その他広範な用途に使用される無機線 維に簡するものである。

#### [0002]

【従来の技術】金属の弾性率及び高温強度の改善、セラミックスの戦性の改善等を目的として、A 12 Q3 系。Si C系等の連続機能をその強化材として適用するための研究開発が活発に行われている。A 12 Q3 系機能は、高温における耐酸化性が良好なことや溶融金属に対して比較的安定であることなどから、上配用途への適用が期待されている。しかしながら、A 12 Q3 系機能は、例えばT1及びTi基合金などの金属強化用としては引張強度が十分に高くない。したがって、高温における耐酸化性が良好な酸化物であって、A 12 Q3 系機能以上の高強度を有する機能の開発が待たれている。

【0003】米国特許第5、605、870号には、1 Opoiess以下の粘度を有する海融液より製造されるセラミックファイバーが酵子されている。この繊維は、それ自体公知のいわゆるmelt extraction法により製造され、非晶質相及び/又は結晶相から構成されている。しかし、クレーム1の記憶によると、「結晶粒径がlinear matt surfaced」Ineより放射線状に増加する」との限定があり、本免明による結晶質相が繊維中に均一に分散して存在し、かつその粒子匠が揃っている無機繊維とは異なるものである。

#### [0004]

【党明が解決しようとする譲贈】上記のような現状を書 みて、本免明者らは、置温においても高温においても高 強度を有し、高温における耐酸化性が良好な酸化物繊維 を持るべく鎖倉研究を重ね、本発明に記す新規な無機維 縄を見出した。ずなわち、Ln(Lnは少なくとも一種 の希土領金職元素)、A(AはA)、Cr、 Fe及びG のらなる群から選択される少なくとも一種の元素)及 び口から構成される熔融液を回転ロールに接触させて冷 却し、輻線状に凝固させて製造されるLn、A、及びD から構成される機能を700~1700℃で加熱するこ とにより製造される、結晶質のLn₃ A 5 O 12相、結晶 質のLnAOg 格及び館最質のAg Qg 相からなる群か ら選択される少なくとも一種の結晶質相と、Ln、A及 び口からなる群から選択される少なくとも二種の元素か ら構成される非晶質相から構成される無機繊維が、重温 においても高温においても高強度を有することが見出さ

[0001]

[Technological Field of Invention] This invention, is in addition something such as insulation regarding inorganic fiberwhich is used for broad application, filter or plastic, metal, ceramic and concrete or other reinforcement.

[0002]

[Prior Art] With modulus of metal and improvement of high te mperature strength and theimprovement etc of toughness of ceramic as object, Al2O3 system, the research and development in order to apply SiC or other continuous fiber as reinforcement is doneactively. As for Al2O3 fiber, fact that etc it is a stability relatively from fact that oxidation resistance in high temperature is satisfactory and vis-a-vis molten metal, application to above-mentioned application is expected. But, as for Al2O3 fiber, tensile strength is not high in fully as the for example Ti and Ti basic alloy or other metal reinforcement. Therefore, being a oxide where oxidation resistance in high temperature is satisfactory, development of fiber which possesses high strength above Al2O3 fiber is expected.

[0003] In U. S. Patent No. 5,605,870 number, ceramic fiber who chis produced is disclosed from themolten liquid which possess viscosity of 10 poises or less. This fiber is produced by so-called melt extraction method of that itself public knowledge, is constituted from amorphous phase and/or crystal phase. But, according to statement of claim 1, "crystal grain diameter from linear matt surface dline increases in radiating wires" with there is limitation, crystalline phase due to this invention dispersing to uniform in the fiber, it exists, inorganic fiber where at same time particle diameter has beeneven is something which differs.

[0004]

[Problems to be Solved by the Invention] As description above considering present state, in order that these inventorshas high strength regarding room temperature, and regarding high temperature obtains theoxide fiber where oxidation resistance in high temperature is satisfactory, diligent research wasrepeated, novel inorganic fiber which is inscribed to this invention was discovered. namely, Ln (As for Ln rare earth metal element of at least one kind), Contacting roll, it cools molten liquid which is formed from the A (As for A is selected from group which consists of the Al, Cr, Fe and Ga element of at least one kind which) and O, solidification doing in fine line, it is produced Ln,A, It is produced by heating fiber which is formed from and the O with 700 to 1700 °C, inorganic fiber which is formed from amorphous phase which is formed from theelement of at least two kinds which is selected from crystalline phase of at least one kind whichis selected from group consisting of crystalline Ln A O phase, crystalline L nA O phase

3 5123 and crystalline A2 O3 phase and group which

and Owas discovered, possessing high strength regarding room temperature and regardingthe high temperature.

[0005] As for objective of this invention, tensile strength to high temperature is large from the room temperature, it is in addition such as insulation to offer inorganic fiber whichcan be used for ideal in broad application, filter or plastic, metal, ceramic and concrete or other reinforcement.

[0006]

[Means to Solve the Problems] You explain in detail below, concerning this invention. this invention crystalline Ln3 A5 O12 phase (As for Ln rare earth metal element of at least one kind, as for A is selectedfrom group which consists of A1, C1, Fe and Ga element ofthe at least one kind which), is formed from amorphous phase which is formedfrom element of at least two kinds which is selected from crystalline phase of theat least one kind which is selected from group which consists of crystalline L nA O3 phase and group which consists of Ln,A and theO, regards inorganic fiber which from room temperature quite possesses highstrength with temperature range of 1000 °C.

[0007] It is something which is produced by heating fiber which is formedfrom Ln,A, and O where this inorganic fiber, Ln(As for Ln rare earth metal element of at least one kind), contacting roll, cools molten liquid which is formed from theA (As for A is selected from group which consists of theAl, Cr, Fe and Ga element of at least one kind which) and O, solidification does in fine line and isproduced with 700 to 1700

[0008] Here, "amorphous " with, atom construction of phase w hich cannot verify crystal lattice mage with transmission electron microscope observation is meant, " crystalline " with, atom construction of phase which can verify crystal lattice image by transmission electron microscope observation is meant.

[0009]

[Embodiment of Invention] Be able to list rare earth metal elem ent of at least one kind which is selected from thegroup which consists of Er, Yb, Dy, Y, Gd, La, Sm, Ce, Pr, Nd, Eu, Tb, Ho, Tm an Lu as Ln in the this invention, because especially, as for Er, Yb, Dy strength of inorganic fiberwhich is acquired becomes high, i is desirable.

[0010] As A, be able to list element of at least one kind which it

【0005】本発明の目的は、室温から高温までの引張 強度が大きく、断熱材、フィルタ村またはブラステック 、金属、セラミックス、コンクリート等の強化材等その 他広範な用途に好適に使用することができる無機構能を 提供することにある。

[0006]

【課題を解決するための手段】以下、本党明について詳細に説明する。本党明は、組品質のLn』 A 5 ○12相(Lnは少なくとも一種の希主関金属元儀、AはAI、Cェ・ド・及びGaからなのLnAO2 相及び結晶質のA2 ○3 相からなる評から選択される少なくとも一種の結晶質相と、Ln.A及びOからなる評から選択される少なくとも二種の元素から構成される非晶質相から構成される非温質相から構成される非晶質相から構成される非晶質相から構成される非晶質相から構成され、重温から1000℃の温度範囲で極めて高い強度を有する無機機能に関する。

【0007】この無機機能は、Ln(Lnは少なくとも一種の希土類金属元素)、A(AはAI、Cr、Fe及びGaからなる群から選択される少なくとも一種の元素)及びOから構成される溶融液を回転ロールに接触させて冷却し、観線状に凝固させて製造されるLn、A、及びOから構成される機能を700~1700℃で加勝することにより製造されるものである。

【0008】ここで、「非暴質」とは、遠温電子酸像線 観察によっても結晶格子像を確認することができない格 の原子構造を意味し、「結晶質」とは、遠温電子顕微線 観察によって結晶格子像を確認することができる相の原 子構造を意味する。

[0009]

【発明の実施の形態】本発明におけるしゃとしては、Er、Yb、Dy、Y、Gd、La、Sm、Co、Pr、Nd、Eu、Tb、Ho、Tm及びしょからなる群から選択される少なくとも一種の希土職会展元素が挙げられ、特に、Er、Yb、Dyは得られる無機機能の強度が高くなるので好ましい。

【0010】Aとしては、AI、Cr、Fe及びGaか

らなる群から選択される少なくとも一種の元素が挙げら れ、特に、AがA | 及び/又はCrの場合は得られる無 機能能の高温強度が高くなるので好ましい。

【0011】本発明の無機線能におけるAの割合は、A203 換算で10~90 名の物の範囲にあることが好ましい。また、本発明の無機線線の形状は、特に設定されないが、円形又は円形に近い斯面を有することが好ましい。本発明の無機線線は連続網線としても短標線としても使用できる。無機線線の横断面の寸法は、断面形状にもより一様ではないが、 $3~60~\mu$  mの直径を有するものが良く、 $5~30~\mu$  mの直径を有するものが良く、 $5~30~\mu$  mの直径を有するものがとり好ましい。

【0012】本発明の無機構能の室温、好ましくはさらに1000℃における引張強度は、2.5 GPa 以上、好ましくは3.0 Pa 以上であることが望ましい。本発明の無機機能は、極めて高い強度を有し、室温より1000℃までの温度範囲ではその強度はほとんど温度依存性を示さないことから、例えば、Ti、Ti基合金などの金属の強化用機能等として特に有用である。

【0013】本売明の無機機能は、Ln、A及びOから 構成される溶融液を回転ロールに接触させて冷却し、値 線状に凝固させて製造されるLn、A、及びOから構成 される機能を700~1700℃で加熱することにより 製造される。700~1700℃での加熱前の機能(以 下、中間機能と記す)は、特願平8~353270号に 配数された方法によって製造される。以下、その方法に ついて詳細に説明する。

【0014】溶験前の原料としては、一般的にはLnの酸化物及びAの酸化物が用いられるが、溶験したときに酸化物になるものであれば良く、水酸化物、炭酸塩等を用いても良い。原料の形態としては、粉体、成形体、焼結体、源面体のいずれでも良く、また、これらの二つ以上が組み合わさったものでも良い。

【0016】前記の原料の海銀方法は、少なくとも該原料の回転ロールに接触する部分をその融点以上の温度に加熱することが可能な方法であればいかなる方法でも良く、加熱源として、例えば、アーク、レーザー、電子ビーム、光、赤外線、高周波等を用いることができる。高周波を用いる場合は、該原料が室道近傍においてほどの融点を有さないために、準電性を有しかつ該原料を収録するがある。例えば、Mo、W、Ta、Ir、Nb等の坩堝がある。例えば、Mo、W、Ta、Ir、Nb等の坩堝

selectedfrom group which consists of Al, Cr, Fe and Ga, whenespecially, A is Al and/or Cr, because high temperature strength of inorganic fiberwhich is acquired becomes high it is desirable.

[0011] As for ratio of A in inorganic fiber of this invention, it is desirable with A2 O3 conversion to be range of 10 to 90 mole%. In addition, geometry of inorganic fiber of this invention is not limitedespecially. It is desirable to possess cross section which is close to round orthe round. As continuous fiber also as short fiber you can use inorganic fiber of this invention, dimension of cross-section of inorganic fiber is not more one approximation even in cross section shape. Those which possess diameter of 3 to 50 m are good, those whichpossess diameter of 5 to 30 m are more desirable.

[0012] Room temperature of inorganic fiber of this invention, preferably furthermore as for thetensile strength in 1000 °C, it is desirable to be a 2.5 GPa or greater and a preferably 3.0 GPa or greater. inorganic fiber of this invention quite has high strength, with temperature range to the 1000 °C as for strength especially it is useful from room temperature from the fact that for most part temperature dependence is not shown, as reinforcement fiber etcof for example Ti, Ti basic alloy or other metal.

[0013] Inorganic fiber of this invention, contacting roll, cools molten liquid which isformed from Ln,A and O, clotting does in fine line and is produced by heating fiber which is formed from Ln,A, the and O which are produced with 700 to 1700 °C. fiber (Below, intermediate filament you inscribe.) before heating with 700 to 1700 °C is produced by methodwhich is stated in Japan Patent Application Hei 9 - 353270 number. You explain in detail below, concerning method.

[0014] As starting material before melting, generally it can use oxide of the Ln and oxide of A, but when melting, if it issomething which becomes oxide, to be good, making use of hydroxide and carbonate etc it is good. As form of starting material, it is good with whichever of powder, the molded article, sinter and coagulant, in addition, these two or more unite and are good being something which is brought together.

[0015] If dissolution method of aforementioned starting material is method whose it ispossible to heat portion which at least contacts roll of thesaid starting material to temperature of melting point or higher, it is good any method, it can use the for example arc, laser, electron beam, light, infrared light and high frequency etc as the heat source. When high frequency is used, said starting material because for most part it doesnot possess electrical conductivity in room temperature vicinity, electrical conductivity it is necessary toaccommodate

が好適に用いられる。また、原料が粉体である場合も上記のような材質の坩堝や支持台を用いる必要があるが、この場合は上配坩堝に加えて、水などによって冷却を施したCu製の坩堝や支持台等を使用することもできる。原料が粉体である場合以外でもこれらの坩堝や支持台等を好適に使用することができる。

【0016】原料の増解は、大気中、不活性ガス中、通 元性ガス中、炭化水素ガス中、実空中などいかなる雰囲 気中で行われても良いが、原料の融点以下の温度におい て酸化されやすい坩堝等を用いる場合は、アルゴンガス やヘリウムガスなどの不活性ガス雰囲気中または実空中 などで溶解を行うことが好ましい。また、アークにより 原料を溶解する場合は、アークが発生するに十分なアル ゴンガス等が雰囲気中に含まれている必要がある。

【0017】回転ロールの村黄には特に制限はないが、 熱伝導率が大きいものや高融点金属などがロールの寿命 や得られる離離の品質の安定性の点で好ましい。具体的 には、Cu合き。Ma、Ta、W、Ir等を好趣 に使用することができる。回転ロールと溶融液との接触 は、例えば、溶融液に回転ロールの先端を回転を触させる な、あるいは回転ロール上に溶融液を寒下させるなどの いずれの競棒でも良い。ただし、回転ロールの形状との では、その先端をし、ただし、回転で連絡することが では、その先端をれる機構の断面形状を均一にするの に都合が良く、例えば図1に示すように、先端にソマさ の実起を有する回転ロールを好違に使用することができる。

【0018】このような回転ロールを溶融液に検触させる際の回転ロールの海速座は10m/sec 以下であることが重ましい。周速度が10m/sec より速い場合は、断面積が一定の繊維を得ることが難しくなる場合があるためである。

【0019】本売明の中間機能を製造する装置としては、例えば国2に示すような構造を有するものを使用することができる。W電標(1)と水冷を施されたCu製坩堝(2)の間に売生させたアーク(3)により溶解されたLn、A及びOから構成される溶融液(4)をCu製坩堝を積方向に移動させることにより矢印の方向に回転するロール(5)に接触させ、細線状に液面させることで上記元素より構成される中間繊維(6)を得るものである。

said starting material in crucible which possesses high melting point from themelting point of possessing and said starting material. It can use for ideal for example Mo,W,Ta,Ir,Nb or other crucible. In addition, when starting material is powder, as description above the crucible of material and it is necessary to use support table, but in this case it can also use crucible and support table etc of Cu makewhich administers cooling in addition to above-mentioned crucible, with water etc. When starting material is powder, these crucible and support table etc can be used for ideal at in addition to.

[0016] Melting starting material is good being done, in atmosp here, in inert gas, inthe reductive gas, in hydrocarbon gas and in vacuum middle class whatever atmosphere, but when crucible etc which oxidation is easy to be done is used inthe temperature of melting point or lower of starting material, it is desirable to melt at in orvacuum middle class argon gas and helium gas or other inert gas atmosphere. In addition, when starting material is melted with arc, arc occurshas necessity for sufficient argon gas etc to be included in atmosphere.

[0017] There is not especially restriction in material of roll. Thing and high melting point metal etc where thermal conductivity is large are desirable in the lifetime of roll and point of stability of quality of the fiber which is acquired. Concretely, Cu, Cu alloy and Mo, Ta, W, Ir etc can be used for ideal. Contact with roll and molten liquid end of roll turnscontacts for example molten liquid, or it is good or other any embodiment which molten liquidfalls on roll. However, as end molten liquid those whose it is possible with the small surface area to contact, are convenient in order to designate the cross section shape of fiber which is acquired as uniform as shape of the roll, shown in for example Figure 1, roll which possesses protrusion of the V-shape in end can be used for ideal.

[0018] This kind of roll case where it contacts molten liquid as f or theperimeter velocity of roll it is desirable to be below 10 m/sec. When perimeter velocity is faster than 10 m/sec, is because there are timeswhen it becomes difficult for cross-sectional area to obtain fixed fiber.

[0019] Those which possess kind of construction which is show n in for example Figure 2 asthe equipment which produces intermediate filament of this invention, can be used. Contacting roll (5) which turns to direction of arrow molten liquid (4)which is formed from Ln,A and O which are melted be thearc (3) which occurs between Cu make crucible (2) which is administered the W electrode (1) and water cooling by moving Cu make crucible to transverse direction, it is something which obtains intermediate filament (6) which from abovementioned element consists of thing which solidification is done in fine line.

【0020】中間機能から本党明の無機機能への転換は、中間機能を700~1700℃で加熱することにより行われる。中間機能の加酸方法は、駐機能を700~1700℃に加熱することが可能な方法であればいかなる方法でも良く、加熱罪として、例えば、遺電により免熱する8iC、MoSi2などの発熱体、高層波、レーザー、電子ビーム、光、赤外線等を用いることができる。

【0021】一般的には、Al2O3、SIC等のセラミックス、Mo、Ta、W、Jr、Nb等の高融点会員異型の対場等に中間機能を収容して、対場ごと加熱を包含などの方法が用いいに確認をあるためである。または、同様の素材からなどの方法が用いいに確認をある。または、同様の素材を行うされた管状炉の炉内に確認を表現して通常を通常を表現して通常を表現して通常を表現して過ぎる。この場合の加熱を受けるというできる。この場合の加熱を受けるというできる。この場合の加熱を受けるというできる。この場合の加熱を通常して通す方法によっても可能である。を通常というできる。この場合の加熱を通常して通りが、レーザー、電子ピーム、光、赤外線等を用いて、機能できる。

【0022】中間雑能の加熱処理は、大気中、不活性ガス中、進元性ガス中、炭化水素ガス中、真宜中などいかなる雰囲気中で行われても良いが、用いられる坩堝、ドラム等の材質により刺説を受ける場合がある。

[0023]

【実施例】以下、実施例及び比較例を示して本発明についてさらに具体的に説明する。

#### 実施例 1

原料には $\alpha-A$   $I_2$   $O_3$  初末とE  $I_2$   $O_3$  初末を用いた。 $\alpha-A$   $I_2$   $O_3$  初末とE  $I_2$   $O_3$  初末を用いたでは、 $\alpha-A$   $I_2$   $O_3$  初末とE  $I_2$   $O_3$  初末を用いたでは、他者を18.9の割合でエタノールを用いた個式ボールをルによって湿合し、得られたスラリーエバボレータを用いてエタノールを映法した。得られた漁合初末をステンレス製のダイスを用いたた。得られた漁合初末をステンレス製のダイスを用いたた。制プレスにより適価 10mm、高さ10mmの円柱状に成形し、次いでこの円柱状成形体をアークにより増加し、ボタン状の滞固体を得た。このボタン状態間を割置とに対象ン状の滞固体を得た。このボタン状態間を割置とに対象ン状の滞固体を得た。このボタン状態間を割置といる。例

[0020] Conversion to inorganic fiber of this invention is done f rom intermediate filament by heatingthe intermediate filament with 700 to 1700 °C. If heating method of intermediate filament is method whose it is possible to heatthe said fiber to 700 to 1700 °C, it is good any method, it can use SiC,MoSi2 or other heat emitter ,the high frequency, laser, electron beam, light and infrared light etc which theheat emission are done as heat source, with for example electrification.

[0021] Generally, accommodating intermediate filament in Al2 O3, SiC or other ceramic and crucible etc of the Mo. Ta. W.Ir. No. or other high melting point metallic, every crucible it heats, or, every windup and drum theor other method which heats can use intermediate filament for drum which consists ofthe similar material. In specified temperature continuing fiber inside furnace of tube furnace whichthe temperature rise is done is possible also fact that it applies method etc which it passes to in addition to. In addition, in order to obtain fiber which possesses a higherstrength, in order for crystal to grow in fiber direction, it ispossible also to do one direction kind of heating where intermediate filament from theone side of fiber gradually receives heating to fiber direction. It is possible also to apply method which moves fiber orsuffering heated part to fiber direction as for heat treatment in this case, continuing fiber inside furnace of tube furnace, an above-mentionedway it is possible but, making use of laser, electron beam, light andthe infrared light etc with method which it passes.

[0022] Heat treatment of intermediate filament is good being d one, in atmosphere, in inert gas, in reductive gas, in hydrocarbon gas and in vacuum middle class whateveratmosphere, but there are times when restriction is received with crucible and drum or other material which are used.

[0023]

[Working Example(s)] Below, showing Working Example and Comparative Example, furthermore you explain concretely concerning this invention.

## Working Example 1

- Al2O3 powder and Er2 O3 powder were used to starting material. - Al2O3 powder and Er2 O3 powder former 81.1 and the latter were mixed with mole ratio with wet ball mill which uses ethanol at ratio of the 18.9, ethanol was removed making use of rotary evaporator from the slurry which is acquired. mixed powder which is acquired making use of die of the stainle steel it formed in cylinder of diameter 10 mm and height 10 mm with the single screw press, next it melted this cylinder molded article with arc and acquired coagulant of button. It accommodated in Cu make crucible (2) which administers wate.

2の機構が収容される系内を一〇、〇4MP8 のアルゴン ガス雰囲気にし、W電器とCu製坩堝の間にアークを表 生させた。アークによってポタン状凝固体を治療し、こ の溶解状態を維持したまま、Cu製坩堝を移動させて、 2m/860 の周速度で回転する先端に30°のV字型変 超を有する直径70mmのCu製ロールに接触させ、平均 直提 1 5 μ mの連続機能を得た。次いで、この中間機能 をA I 2 O 3 製の坩堝に収容し、M o S i 2 製の免熱体 が装着された複型の電気炉を用いて空気中で加熱処理を 行った。1000℃/hrの蓮屋で昇退し、1100℃で 2hr保持した後に降進し、平均直径16μmの連続機能 を得た。得られた雑雑は、Cu-Κα線を用いたX線回 析、透過電子顕微鏡鏡察及び透過電子顕微鏡に設置され た半導体X種検出器による特性X種の分析により、複数 の20~30mmのEra Al<sub>6</sub>0<sub>12</sub>輪晶相、複数の20 ~30nmのA!203 結晶相及びEr、Ai、Oからな る非晶質相から構成されており、各々の相が機能中に均 一に分散して存在していることがわかった。また、この 禅葬の引張試験を、憲道の場合は負責進度 2 mm/min 、 スパン25mmの条件で、1000℃の空気中の場合は食 荷湾度2mm/min 、スパン100mmの条件で行った。測 定された整温及び1000℃での引張強度の平均信を表 1に示す。

#### 【0024】実施例2

原料に $\alpha-A$   $I_2$   $O_3$  粉束とY  $b_2$   $O_3$  粉束を用い、その混合比をモル比で前者を83. 7、後者を16. 3 とした以外は安施例 1 と同様の方法で連続機能を緩た。得られた機能は安施例 1 と同様の分析により、複数の2  $0\sim3$  0 nmのA  $I_2$   $O_3$  対象相及 $I_3$   $O_12$  結晶相、複数の $1\sim3$  0 nmの1 1>0 1>0 分析のなる非晶質相から構成されており、各々の相が機能中に均一に分散して存在していることがわかった。また、この機能の引張試験を実施例 1 と同様にして行った結果を表 1 に示す。

#### 【0025】実施例3

原料に $\alpha - A \mid_2 O_3$  粉末と $D_{y_2} O_3$  粉末を用い、その混合比をモル比で前者を7.8.8、後者を2.1.1とした以外は実施例 1と同様の方法で連続機能を得た。得られた機能は実施例 1と同様の分析により、複数の2.0~3.0 nmの $D_{y_3}$   $A \mid_5.0$   $1_2$  耐晶相、複数の2.0~3.0

coolingwhich shows this button coagulant in Figure 2 after that itdesignated inside of system where mechanism of Figure 2 is accommodated asthe argon gas atmosphere of - 0.04 MPa generated are between W electrode and theCu make crucible. It melted button coagulant with arc, while this dissolved state is maintained, moving Cu make crucible, contacting Cu make roll of thediameter 70 mm which possesses V-shape protuberance of 30 ° in end which turns with perimeter velocity of 2 m/sec, it acquired continuous fiber of average diameter 15 m. Next, this intermediate filament was accommodated in crucible of Al2O3 make, theheat treatment was done in air making use of electric furnace of box shape wherethe heat emitter of MoSi2 make is mounted. temperature rise it did with rate of 1000 °C/hr, 2 hr after keeping, the cooling it did with 1100°C, acquired continuous fiber of average diameter 15 m. fiber which is acquired, Er3 Al 5 O12 crystal phase of 20 to 30 nm of the plural, was formed from Al2O3 crystal phase of 20 to 30 nm of plural and theamorphous phase which consists of Er, Al O by analysis of characteristic X-ray withthe semiconductor Xray detector which is installed in x-ray diffraction, transmission electron microscope observation and thetransmission electron microscope which use CuK -line, each phase dispersed to uniform in thefiber and it understood that it exists. In addition, tensile test of this fiber, in case of room temperature when withthe condition of load rate 2 mm/min and span 25 mm, it is in air of 1000 °C it did with condition of load rate 2 mm/min and span 100 mm. mean value of tensile strength with room temperature and 1000 °C which were measured is shown in Table 1.

#### [0024] Working Example 2

In starting material proportion with mole ratio former other th an designating the 83.7 and the latter as 16.3, continuous fiber was acquired with themethod which is similar to Working Example 1 making use of - Al2O3 powder and the Yb2 O3 powder. fiber which is acquired Yb3 Al 5 O12 crystal phase of 20 to 30 nm of the multiple, was formed from Al2O3 crystal phase of 20 to 30 nm of multiple and the amorphous phase which consists of Yb, Al, O by analysis which is similar to the Working Example 1, each phase dispersed to uniform in fiber and itunderstood that it exists. In addition, result of doing tensile test of this fiber in sameway as Working Example 1 is shown in Table 1.

#### [0025] Working Example 3

In starting material proportion with mole ratio former other th an designating the 78.9 and the latter as 21.1, continuous fiber was acquired with themsthod which is similar to Working Example 1 making use of - Al2O3 powder and the Dy2 O3 powder. fiber which is acquired Dy3 Al 5 O12 crystal phase

 $nnOAl_2O_3$  結晶相及び $D_3$ 、Al, OnCoCoPA 質相から構成されており、各々の相が機能中に均一に分散して存在していることがわかった。また、この機能の引張試験を実施例1と同様にして行った結果を表1に示す。

#### 【0028】実施例4

#### 【0027】要施例5

原料に $\alpha-A$   $I_2$   $O_3$  物家とG  $I_2$   $O_3$  物家を用い、その混合比をモル比で前者を7.8、後者を2.2 とし、中間離離の加勝処署温度を1.00 0.

### 【0028】実施例8

of 20 to 30 nm of the multiple, was formed from Al2O3 crystal phase of 20 to 30 nm of multiple and theamorphous phase which consists of Dy, Al,O by analysis which is similar to the Working Example 1, each phase dispersed to uniform in fiber and itunderstood that it exists. In addition, result of doing tensite test of this fiber in sameway as Working Example 1 is shown in Table 1.

#### [0026] Working Example 4

In starting material proportion with mole ratio former other th an designating the 82 and the latter as 18, continuous fiber was acquired with themethod which is similar to Working Example making use of - Al2O3 powder and the Y2O3 powder. fiber which is acquired Y3 Al 5O12 crystal phase of 20 to 30 nm of the multiple, was formed from Al2O3 crystal phase of 20 to 30 nm of multiple and the amorphous phase which consists of Y, Al, O by analysis which is similar to the Working Example 1, each phase dispersed to uniform in fiber and itunderstood that it exists. In addition, result of doing tensile test of this fiber in sameway as Working Example 1 is shown in Table 1.

#### [0027] Working Example 5

In starting material proportion former 78 and the latter werede signated as 22 with mole ratio making use of - Al2O3 powder and the Gd2 O3 powder, other than designating heat treatment temperature of intermediate filament as 1000 °C, the continuous fiber was acquired with method which is similar to Working Example 1. fiber which is acquired Gd Al O3 crystal phase of 15 to 25 nm of the multiple, was formed from Al2O3 crystal phase of 15 to 25 nm of multiple and the amorphous phase which consists of Gd, Al, O by analysis which is similar to the Working Example I, each phase dispersed to uniform in fiber and itunderstood that it exists. In addition, result of doing tensile test of this fiber in sameway as Working Example 1 is shown in Table 1.

# [0028] Working Example 6

In starting material proportion with mole ratio former other the an designating the 69 and the latter as 31, continuous fiber was acquired with themethod which is similar to Working Example. making use of - Al2O3 powder and the Sm2 O3 powder. fiber which is acquired SmA lO3 crystal phase of 15 to 25 nm of the multiple, was formed from Al2O3 crystal phase of 20 to 30 nm of multiple and the amorphous phase which consists of Sm, Al, O by analysis which is similar to the Working Example each phase dispersed to uniform in fiber and it understood that it exists. In addition, result of doing tensile test of this fiber in sameway as Working Example 1 is shown in Table 1.

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#### 【0029】実施例7

原料にαーA 1 2 O 3 粉束とL m 2 O 3 粉束を用い、その混合比をモル比で前者を 7 7. 5、後者を 2 2. 5 とし、また回転ロールの周遠度を 1 m / 860 にした以外は実施例 5 と同様の方法で連続機能を得た。得られた機能は実施例 1 5 ~ 2 5 nmの L m A I O 3 結晶相、複数の 1 5 ~ 2 5 nmの A I 2 O 3 信品相及び L a . A I , O からなる非晶質相から構成されており、各々の相が繊維中に均一に分散して存在していることがわかった。 また、この機能の引張試験を実施例 1 と同様にして行った結果を表 1 に示す。

#### 【0030】実施例8

原料に $Cr_2O_3$  粉末と $Er_2O_3$  粉末を用い、その復合比をモル比で前者を7.8、後者を2.2とした以外は実施例1と同様の方途で連続機能を得た。得られた確認は実施例1と同様の分析により、複数の $2.5\sim3.6$  nmの $Er_2O_3$  館品相及び $Er_1$ 、 $Cr_1$ 、O からなる非品質相から構成されており、各々の相が機能中に均一に分散して存在していることがわかった。また、この機能の引張試験を実施例1と同様にして行った結果を長1に示す。

#### 【0031】実施例9

原料に $Cr_2O_3$  粉末と $Gd_2O_3$  粉末を用い、その退合比をモル比で前者を8O、後者を2Oとした以外は実施例1と同様の方法で連続機能を得た。得られた機能は実施例1と同様の分析により、複数の $2O\sim3O$ nmのGd  $CrO_3$  触晶相、複数の $2O\sim3O$  nmの $Cr_2O_3$  施品相及びGd、Cr、Oからなる非晶質相から構成されており、各々の相が機能中に均一に分散して存在していることがわかった。また、この機能の引張試験を実施例1と同様にして行った触集を長1に示す。

# 【0032】要施例10

原料に $Ga_2O_3$ 粉束と $Gd_2O_3$ 粉末を用い、その混合比をモル比で前者を69、2、後者を30、8とした以外は実施例 1と同様の方法で連続機能を等た。得られた機能は実施例 1と同様の分析により、複数の $20\sim3$ 

#### [0029] Working Example 7

In starting material proportion former 77.5 and the latter were designated as 22.5 with mole ratio making use of - Al2O3 powder and theLa2 O3 powder, in addition other than designating perimeter velocity of roll asthe 1 m/sec, continuous fiber was acquired with method which is similar toth. Working Example 5. fiber which is acquired La Al O3 crystal phase of 15 to 25 nm of the plural, was formed from Al2O3 crystal phase of 15 to 25 nm of plural and theamorphous phase which consists of La, Al, O by analysis which is similar tothe Working Example 1, each phase dispersed to uniform in fiber and itunderstood that it exists. In addition, result of doing tensile test of this fiber in sameway as Working Example 1 is shown in Table 1.

#### [0030] Working Example 8

In starting material proportion with mole ratio former other th an designating the 78 and the latter as 22, continuous fiber was acquired with themethod which is similar to Working Example making use of Cr2O3 powder and the Er2 O3 powder. fiber which is acquired Er Cr O3 crystal phase of 25 to 35 nm of the multiple, was formed from Cr2O3 crystal phase of 25 to 35 nm of multiple and the amorphous phase which consists of Er, Cr, O by analysis which is similar to the Working Example 1, each phase dispersed to uniform in fiber and itunderstood that it exists. In addition, result of doing tensile test of this fiber in sameway as Working Example 1 is shown in Table 1.

#### [0031] Working Example 9

In starting material proportion with mole ratio former other th an designating the 80 and the latter as 20, continuous fiber was acquired with themethod which is similar to Working Example making use of Cr2O3 powder and theGd2 O3 powder. fiber which is acquired Gd Cr O3 crystal phase of 20 to 30 nm of the multiple, was formed from Cr2O3 crystal phase of 20 to 30 nm of multiple and the amorphous phase which consists of Gd, Cr, O by analysis which is similar to the Working Example 1, each phase dispersed to uniform in fiber and itunderstood that it exists. In addition, result of doing tensile test of this fiber in sameway as Working Example 1 is shown in Table 1.

#### [0032] Working Example 10

In starting material proportion with mole ratio former other th an designating the 69.2 and the latter as 30.8, continuous fiber was acquired with themsethod which is similar to Working Example 1 making use of Ga 2 O3 powder and the Gd2 O3

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 $OnmOGd_3Ga_6O_{12}$ 組集相、複数の $2O\sim3OnmOGa_2O_3$ 射晶相及UGd,Ga,Ombosなる非晶質相から模成されており、各々の相が繊維中に均一に分散して存在していることがわかった。また、この機能の引張試験を実施例1と同様にして行った結果を表1に示す。

#### 【0033】比較例1

[0034]

[養1]

powder. fiber which is acquired Gd3 Ga 5 O12 crystal phase of 20 to 30 nm of the multiple, was formed from Ga 2 O3 crystal phase of 20 to 30 nm of multiple and theamorphous phase which consists of Gd, Ga, O by analysis which is similar to the Working Example 1, each phase dispersed to uniform in fiber and itunderstood that it exists. In addition, result of doing tensile test of this fiber in sameway as Working Example 1 is shown in Table 1.

#### [0033] Comparative Example 1

In starting material proportion former 62 and the latter werede signated as 38 with mole ratio making use of - Al2O3 powder and the ZrO2 powder, in addition other than designating perimeter velocity of roll asthe 0.5 m/sec, continuous fiber was acquired with method which is similar to the Working Example fiber which is acquired ZrO2 crystal phase of 30 to 400 nm of the plural, was formed from Al2O3 crystal phase of 20 to 250 nm of plural and the amorphous phase which consists of Zr, AlO by analysis which is similar to the Working Example 1, it understood that relatively coarse, large crystal phase from the contacting portion of roll grows in radiating wires. In other words, as for structure of this fiber it understood that it is a nonuniform. In addition, result of doing tensile test of this fiber in sameway as Working Example 1 is shown in Table 1.

[0034]

[Table 1]

	章料組成	日本ル開発度(四/8)	知熟 格理 基度 (TC)	平均 直径 (µm)	引強強度 (GPa)	
					22	1000°C
実施例!	AliOs/BraDa	2	1100	16	3.13	3. 16
实施例 3	A1+0+/Yb=0+	2	1100	14	3. 02	8. 02
实施例 3	AlaDa/DyaOa	2	1100	16	3. 05	3.08
实施例 4	A1.D./Y.O.	2	1100	15	2. 47	2, 45
実施例 5	A1,0,/Gd.O.	2	1000	12	2. 60	2. 55
実施例 6	A1.0./Sm.O.	2	1000	13	2. 52	2, 53
实施例で	AlaDa/Laa0a	ī	1000	10	2. 55	2. 49
実施例 8	CraOs/BraOr	2	1000	16	2. 52	2.47
<b>実施例</b> 9	C7.0,/Gd.O.	2	1000	14	2, 47	2.41
実施例10	Ge,0,/Gd,0,	2	1000	16	2. 42	2. 40
比較例(	A1,0,/2r0,	0. 5	1000	15	1. 08	0.89

[0035]

[0035]

【売明の効果】本売明によれば、高温における耐酸化性が良好な酸化物であり、宣温から高温までの引養強度が大きく、新熱村、フィルタ村又はプラスチック、金属、セラミックス、コンクリート等の強化材等その他広範な用途に好適に使用することができる無機機能が提供される。

#### 【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】図1は、本発明の無機機能の中間機能の製造に 用いる回転ロールの形状の一例を糸す図面である。

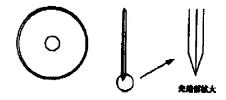
【図2】図2は、本発明の整備機能の中間機能の製造に 用いる設置の機能の一例を示す図面である。

#### 【符号の説明】

- 1 ··· W電枢
- 2…Cu製坩堝
- 3…アーク
- 4…溶難液
- 5…ロール
- 6…中間機能

#### [001]

**1** 



[Effects of the Invention] According to this invention, it is a oxide where oxidation resistance in high temperature issatisfactory, tensile strength to high temperature is large from room temperature, inaddition inorganic fiber which such as insulation can be used for ideal in thebroad application, filter or plastic, metal, ceramic and concrete or other reinforcement is offered.

#### [Brief Explanation of the Drawing(s)]

[Figure 1] Figure 1 is drawing which shows one example of gecetry of rollwhich is used for production of intermediate filament of inorganic fiber of the this invention.

[Figure 2] Figure 2 is drawing which shows one example of meanism of equipmentwhich is used for production of intermediate filament of inorganic fiber of the this invention.

#### [Explanation of Reference Signs in Drawings]

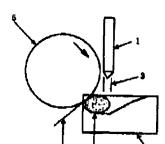
- 1...W electrode
- 2... Cu make crucible
- 3... arc
- 4... molten liquid
- 5... roll
- 6... intermediate filament

[Figure 1]

【图2】

**E** 2

[Figure 2]



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